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TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1910.

MINNESOTA PRIMARIES TO-DAY.
To-day Minnesota will hold its primaries, and the supporters of Cannon's man Friday, the Honorable James A. Tawney, Representative of the First Congressional District, are quaking in their boots. Maine's horrible example is still fresh. The wounds dealt in the house of Republican friends are still raw and gaping. Ominous murmurs rumble beneath the surface, and all political signs point to a hard winter for the lessening hand of standpatters.

Since 1884 Minnesota has gone steadily Republican in national elections—and only twice in that time have the Republicans lost the Governorship. In 1893 the Fusionists carried the State by 20,154 plurality, and again in 1906 the beloved and lamented Governor Johnson carried Minnesota for the Democrats by 76,663 plurality, though two years before the Republican plurality in the Presidential election had been 161,464.

At present Minnesota has only one Democrat in Congress—W. S. Hammond; but the tide of insurgency is running so strong in that State that Republican fears and Democratic hopes both expect great changes in the political complexion of the delegation. What Maine has done is only the small dust in the balance to what Minnesota can do. The once invincible Republican leaders know this, and what is more, the public knows it, too. Graft, extravagance, high cost of living, open and proven alliance between the taxing power and the monopolies and trusts—these are the wrongs that rankle deep; these are the causes whose effects cannot be measured or foreseen.

1910 will be a Democratic year, because the people are sick of Republican misrule, and to-day Minnesota will toss up another handful of straws to show the direction of the wind.

THE SPLIT IN THE FIFTH.
The re-election of Representative Saunders in the Fifth is practically assured. Though the reports from that district have foreshadowed a Democratic triumph, the news that the Republican Insurgents of the Fifth will hold a conference at Martinsville on September 29 to organize the progressive wing of their party justifies the conclusion that Saunders will secure his seat by a larger majority than he has hitherto received. The division in the Republican ranks can mean nothing but good to the Democratic candidate.

Trouble for Parsons, the Republican nominee, has been brewing for some time. The Henry Bulletin, stationed on the firing line, reports that there are at least five hundred independent Republicans voters in the Fifth who are ready to repudiate "Cannism and Aldrichism and the misgovernment of the existing Republican regime." They are anti-Parsons men. At last the insurgent spirit has cropped out among them, and they are making ready for battle. John B. Anglin, a Republican leader, spent last week in Patrick County conferring with the Insurgents there, and he declares that there is a widespread revolt throughout Patrick against the standpatters and Federal office-holders.

The call for this conference of "Insurgent and progressive Republicans of the Fifth District" states that the object of such a meeting is "to organize the Insurgent Republican party of this district, to adopt a platform and to take such other steps as may be deemed best by the conference to further the cause of Insurgent Republicanism in this district. This is an important meeting, and we expect those Republicans who are opposed to the conduct of the Republican party in this district by stand-patters and Federal office-holders to meet with us."

What this conference will do cannot now be forecast, but if it fail to place a third Richmond in the field, it can hardly be expected to fall back into the support of Parsons, who is the embodiment of all that the Insurgent Republicans oppose. It is respectfully submitted to those who are to attend the conference as well as to those who are in sympathy with its purposes that the very best thing to do now is to vote for Representative Saunders. That would be the wisest step to take. Saunders is not a stand-patter; he is a bitter opponent of Cannism and Aldrichism; and a vote for him will be a vote for the principles which the Insurgents would have prevail.

The Republican Insurgents in the Ninth have clearly indicated that they will vote for Stuart as opposed to Biemp. They do not propose to nominate a candidate of their own, and it is to be hoped that the Insurgents of the Fifth will take the same position. It is late to begin a campaign; there are only a few weeks left until the election, and the Insurgents of the Fifth should simply vote for Saunders. They cannot vote for Parsons, who is the twin political brother of Slomp. Parsons is said to be receiving finan-

cial aid for his campaign from the Cannon wing of the Republican party, and though the report is old, he has never denied it.

Whatever the conference does it will bode well for Saunders. The solid and satisfied Democratic voters of the Fifth are behind him, and when to these are added the Insurgent Republicans there can be no doubt as to the result.

A CHANCE HE MISSED.
When the Colonel was in Denver he seized Senator Guggenheim's hand and shook it enthusiastically, and then busied himself getting a tin plate and cup of coffee for the smelter's trust magnate. Courtesy is a virtue not to neglect and hospitality is praiseworthy even when exercised by a guest. But how did the greatest living exponent of "the moral idea" find himself able to fraternize with the incarnation of immorality? How was it that the spotless mirror of that heart that would have felt Lorrimer's presence like a stab showed no mist or blur in the presence of one besides whose pilage of the people Lorrimer's graft and bribery were like taking a handful of peanuts?

On May 5, 1909, during the tariff debates, Senator Guggenheim, of Colorado, said:

"If it were not for the duty the foreign lead which could compete with us in this country would come from the mines of Spain, where it is mined on a cheap basis. It is therefore very important to see that a duty is imposed on white lead to keep out the cheap Spanish lead and also the Australian lead, which would come into competition with our lead."

So carefully has Senator Guggenheim "protected" the honest American citizen that the German householder can buy American white lead at 3-1/2 cents a pound, c. l. r., that is cost insurance and freight paid, while the New Yorker who wants to paint his house must pay 6 cents a pound for exactly the same article.

Zinc, another Guggenheim pet, sells for 5-1/4 cents here and 4-1/2 cents in Hamburg, and insured oil sells from 95 cents to \$1.04 here as against \$1.07 to 70 cents abroad. Protection in this instance has meant enormous profits for a powerful trust and higher cost of living for every user of paint, whether owner or renter. The housewife pays a tax on zinc and lead in her linoleum and galvanized iron ware. The telephone company is taxed, the plumber pays tribute. Indeed, almost every industry in this land except the textiles uses white lead or zinc, and all were therefore taxed when Senator Guggenheim raised the tariff on lead and zinc. Good for the Smelters' Trust, but where does the ordinary citizen get off? Why did not the great moralist ride that bucking cow pony one lap less and use the seconds thereby saved to read Senator Guggenheim a lecture on corporate wrongs?

APPLES.
Whatever Britons may think of America as a nation, they greatly love American apples. Recently a shipment of apples from the Wenatchee section of the State of Washington sold from 8 to 12 cents a pound at auction in the English market. The American consul reports that such high prices are brought because the fruit is carefully packed, good flavor not being the only essential. Some such idea was in the mind of Solomon when he spoke of "apples of gold in pictures of silver." But for merchandizing or gourmandizing purposes, the Virginia pipkin, in a picture of silver or a split oak basket, is the most luscious, tempting, rejuvenating and soul-satisfying creation in the apple line that ever tickled British palate or delighted youth and age in Old Virginia. The apple crop of Virginia is worth over two million dollars now, and by extending its cultivation and improving the methods of packing and selling that noble fruit, the hearts of many unfortunates who live beyond these blessed borders will be gladdened, and the returns to Virginia apple-growing philanthropists proportionately increased.

DISCUSS THE AMENDMENTS.
The Charlottesville Progress is taking an earnest and active part in the fight against the passage of the four proposed amendments to the constitution of Virginia and is making some excellent points as to them. In its latest issue, the Progress makes a very wise suggestion which we should like to see carried out in every county of the Commonwealth. It says:

"The people should hold mass meetings in every county in Virginia between now and November and organize for their own protection. The interested office-holders are thoroughly organized and actively at work. We hope to see a public meeting of the voters of Albemarle called at the October term of court, when the effect of the amendments is the highest time that the voters were taking a hand in the management of their own government."

Only seven weeks intervene before the people must vote on these changes at the polls. That is not a very long time, and it will be impossible to agitate discussion of the proposed amendments too much within that time. If something be not done to spread the knowledge of what evil effects these changes would have if they were adopted, all of the suggested amendments will pass by default. The people ought to know how to vote intelligently on these important questions, and we wish again to impress upon our contemporaries of the Virginia press the great importance of explaining to the people everywhere in the Commonwealth these changes and their effects.

The great danger is that too many voters previously ignorant of the character of the changes will simply read the proposed amendments as they appear on the ballot, will find there nothing that strikes them as vicious or otherwise, and will vote for all of the changes in our organic law. If they were posted in advance as to

the far reaching effects of these changes, the chances are that they would vote against all four of them. Low necessary, then, is it that the voters should be fully educated as to the purpose of these four propositions? The suggestion of the Progress is made for the public good and we hope that such meetings will be held in all parts of the Commonwealth. The voters can hear the arguments pro and con, and whatever their decisions, they will at least have had an opportunity to form a clear view of the changes and what they mean. The office-holders who are affected by the better by the adoption of two of these proposed amendments are relying for success chiefly on the indifference of the average voter. This is the most important public question of the year, and the people ought not to be indifferent as to its disposition.

ANOTHER DEMOCRATIC STAR.
Arizona will join the Democratic column when it is admitted to statehood. The election for delegates to a convention to frame the first constitution of the new State resulted in a majority composed of Democrats. When they shall have finished the drafting of an organic law and Congress shall have scrutinized it, Arizona will add two Democratic votes to the United States Senate, where a vote means more ordinarily than anywhere else. The complexion of the embryo State has heretofore been a shade or so on the Republican side.

The fear seems to be general that Arizona will follow in the footsteps of Oklahoma and adopt a freak constitution, full of the political fashions of the day. The signs point to a full airing of the isms and political theories of to-day in the convention. Let us hope that when "the tumult and the shouting dies," in sober second thought a constitution will be adopted having as its model the "good old Federal Constitution" that is a fortress of liberty set on solid rock and not a house built upon the sands.

SHOOTING THE RAPIDS.
Another chapter was added Sunday to the history of those who have haunted themselves in the face of death at Niagara. While forty thousand people watched with bated breath, Capt. Kleus Larsen shot the Whirlpool Rapids in his motor boat. He was unharmed. Afloat forty-five minutes, he was always in the presence of death. At one time, the terrible impetus of the angry waters sent his craft twenty feet into the air, but the boat caught on even keel and was saved from destruction. A quick eye and a cool head preserved Larsen from the watery volcano into which he had been hurled.

This is but one of several instances of people who have risked their lives for the transient fame of a few days. Sam Patch in 1827 jumped from a point near the falls into Niagara River, ninety feet below, and was unhurt. Blondin, the famous French rope walker, walked over the falls on a tight rope in 1859. One trip was made without a balancing pole; one with a man on his back, and one with his feet in baskets. In 1861, the celebrated boat, the Maid of the Mist, went through the Rapids to Lewiston to avoid seizure for debt. Bellini crossed the falls in 1875 on rope and leaped off in safety. C. A. Perry went through the Rapids in a barrel in 1887 and again in 1901, and Peter Nisser got through in the same fashion in 1900. Carlisle D. Graham and Martha Wagenthorpe went through in barrels in 1901. L. E. Chamberlain got through in a life preserver in the same year. Maad Willard tried to get through in a barrel in 1901, but lost her life in the attempt.

Verily, what will men not do in seeking "reputation even in the cannon's mouth?"

A PRACTICAL NEWSPAPER MAN.
It is not a generally known fact, but the city of New York issues a municipal daily, telling about the official affairs and progress of the metropolis. It has been very dry reading matter, and the Congressional Record has been thrilling and entertaining compared with it.

The municipal authorities decided to make this publication, "The City Record," new, brighter, better, and more interesting. They cast about for a man. For a wonder, they did not pick up some learned young college professor or some "literary person." They did not do that. They selected David Ferguson, an experienced newspaper man.

What did he do? At one clip he saved the city of New York \$31,000, "merely by condensing." He believed in the practical newspaper policy of "holding down" matter that was not worth the space it could take up. "Money saved is money made." David Ferguson has simply contributed \$31,000 to the treasury of the city. In his way, he is a public benefactor.

Sometimes they tell us that newspaper men are dreamers rather than practical men; that they are creatures of temperament; that they are not business men. Sometimes it may be true, but the newspaper men are legion who are good business men, who could become good lawyers or successful merchants or almost anything else that you might name. Newspaper work may not be an avenue to fame, but there are many men in high position to-day who began life by "turning in copy." The President of this nation was once a newspaper reporter.

"There is a great demand in South Africa for American mules." Never mind about the French automobiles imported by a few rich fatheads. The country can stand that outfit, so long as the rest of the world, from South Africa to Australia, clamors for the modest Missouri mule, and backs that claimer with cash.

Daily Queries and Answers

Address all communications for this column to Query Editor, Times-Dispatch. No mathematical problems will be solved, no coins or stamps valued and no dealers' names will be given.

Course of Reading.

Could you advise me as to a course of literature which I would like to take up this year, while at home, extra reading? I am in the high school and have taken the classics.

READER.
Presumably you mean English and American literature, and the term "literature" is itself rather vague. No doubt your instructor could prescribe a better course to suit your individual requirements than can be suggested in a general way. One who desires to be well read should know something of the best fiction and poetry in the English and American languages. It should be confined to the nineteenth century, and comprise as much as possible of Scott, Thackeray and Dickens. "A Midsummer Night's Dream," "The Scarlet Letter," "The House of the Seven Gables," and "The March of the Titans" are all excellent. You should make acquaintance with Tennyson, Browning, Longfellow, Lowell and Whitman.

With such a foundation you will have no difficulty whatever in choosing your own line of reading. It were better for you to consult with your instructor, who knows your capacity and requirements, and what you have already done.

Brutus and Cicero.

(1) Is Caesar or Brutus the leading character in the play of "Julius Caesar"? (2) Cicero is an imposing figure in history, but he is treated the most imposing—yet he is treated like Caesar, without the least regard to his greatness. Why is this?

Though the recent historians of Rome take an unfavorable view of the character of Brutus, he is, nevertheless, the real hero of Shakespeare's "Julius Caesar."

Four good states regarding Cicero, do not state that the orator is treated, like Caesar, without regard to his greatness. As a politician, he was a failure. As a man of letters, an orator and a statesman, he was one of the greatest in the world. In Roman affairs, it is true, he was not great power in the world of politics, but he was a great power in the world of letters, and he was a great power in the world of letters.

To learn designing.
Please tell me whether there is any design for a young man to become a designer in the city of New York. The branches of designing are many, and have a taste for those made use of in carpet manufacture, woven work.

Write to the Mayor, Muskegon, Okla.

Capacity of Cathedrals.

The following figures have been given as the capacity of leading cathedrals: St. Peter's, Rome, 60,000 persons; St. Paul's, London, 3,000; St. Mark's, Venice, 7,000; St. Nicholas, Moscow, 1,000.

Muskegon.

Would you let me know, through your valuable paper, to whom I could write for information about the city of Muskegon, Oklahoma?

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It is possible that you can learn to become a practical designer without taking a special course at an institute of design. A designer usually requires the knowledge to be gained by one of two methods, either by going into a studio or workshop and making himself with the work, which, with the aid of some good handbook on the subject, will give him the knowledge he needs. He can also pursue a course of study in a school of art. The first method, which must be rather fragmentary, is the more likely to lead to a good theoretical training. It is supposed by many that a designer, like a musician, must have a special aptitude. It is in fact that the compositions of untrained artists nearly always reveal certain weaknesses which are caused by the lack of technical knowledge. For those who cannot avail themselves of the advantages of either a school or workshop, there are books on the subject, which illustrate all the wonders of design, and which may be used as a guide in the proper steps to follow in composing. They give such explanation and directions as may be expected from the teachers.

Electric Chair.

When the electric chair was first used, it was first tried, and where is it used now?

Death by electricity as a punishment for murder was ordered by the New York Legislature in 1888, and the first execution was that of William Smith, a convict from Auburn, on June 6, 1889, just twenty years ago. The official apparatus consisted of stationary engine, alternating current dynamo and exciter, a voltmeter for 30 to 2,000 volts, an ammeter for alternating current, of 920 to 5 amperes, a Wheatstone-bridge rheostat, bell signals and a timer. The apparatus was framed, high-backed oak chair was fastened to the floor and insulated. It had binding straps and adjustable electric chairs, and a disk of sponge for the top of the head and the lower end of the spine. The execution room contained only the chair, in which the prisoner was seated. In 1890, the first execution was pronounced, under a current supplied by a battery of 100 cells, and 150 executions used only 450 to 750 volts at two to seven amperes. Pronounced constitutional by the United States Supreme Court, the chair has been adopted by some other States—New Jersey, Massachusetts, Ohio, North Carolina and Virginia.

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Muskegon.

The Fountain Head of Life

Is The Stomach

A man who has a weak and impaired stomach and who does not properly digest his food will soon find that his blood has become weak and impoverished, and that his whole body is improperly and insufficiently nourished.

Dr. PIERCE'S GOLDEN MEDICAL DISCOVERY
makes the stomach strong, promotes the flow of digestive juices, restores the lost appetite, makes assimilation perfect, invigorates the liver and purifies and enriches the blood. It is the great blood-maker, feeds the brain, general restorative nerve tonic. It makes men strong in body, active in mind and cool in judgment.

This "Discovery" is a pure, glyceric extract of American medical roots, absolutely free from alcohol and all injurious, habit-forming drugs. All its ingredients are printed on its wrappers. It has no relationship with secret nostrums. Its every ingredient is endorsed by the leaders in all the schools of medicine. Don't accept a secret nostrum as a substitute for this time-proven remedy of known composition. Ask your neighbors. They must know of many cures made by it during past 40 years, right in your own neighborhood. World's Dispensary Medical Association, Dr. R. V. Pierce, Pres., Buffalo, N. Y.

lished in your issue of August 30.

I thank you for your kind expressions, and I am glad to hear that you will surely help and prove beneficial to a philanthropic endeavor to aid a class of our fellow mortals whom you rightly describe as "forlorn and helpless."

I fully agree with your objection to the plan proposed by Mr. T. W. Gilliam, of Lynchburg, to accomplish the laudable object of obtaining employment for discharged or paroled State prisoners.

I entertain no doubt whatever of the sincerity of Mr. Gilliam's intentions, and I am sure that he would at once benefit the prisoners, and also the State at large, but the objections urged against his plan in your editorial of Thursday last are insuperable and so self-evident and real that I feel certain Mr. Gilliam will himself acknowledge their convincing and conclusive force.

While that worthy organization, "The Ex-Prisoners' Aid Society," of Richmond, which is at its able functions, is endeavoring to assist discharged or paroled prisoners to obtain employment, and provide support for them in the meantime, to the extent of its resources, I consider that the hands of this society should be upheld by the State in an effort to obtain employment for citizens of Richmond, who should be invested by the Legislature with authority to support "Belgium Soldiers," and to assist in the physical wants of ex-prisoners, and to get them proper and remunerative employment. This tribunal or board could co-operate with the Ex-Prisoners' Aid Society, and operating in union there-with, could do great and untold good to the fellow creatures who are not all of whom by nature or circumstance are deserving of the punishment they have received.

There is almost a unanimous conviction that Roosevelt's personality, of course, is the chief reason for his unusual interest among the Englishmen who met him during the visit here.

Funch this week satirizes this idea in an article headed "The Emperor of America," and published in the Washington Post on September 10, 1910, from its New York correspondent.

Roosevelt's Coup de Main.
This morning Mr. Roosevelt, says the article, "by a daring coup de main overthrew the Republic of the United States, and the United States institutions, which have been the mainstay of the Republic for 134 years, and possessed of a supreme executive power, was promptly proclaimed Emperor of America. This astounding revolution so far has been unaccompanied by any effort of blood."

"Secret though that plan has been kept, it is known that there were a hundred conspirators and strong measures had been taken by the Imperial Majesty and his friends to paralyze any spirit of resistance that might otherwise have manifested itself. At 10 o'clock in the morning the White House was surrounded by a strong detachment of Rough Riders, and at 10:05 the Emperor, accompanied by his family, was arrested in their beds. They were quickly conveyed to an unknown destination. At the same time the Vice-President and members of the Cabinet were seized and imprisoned. The army and navy already had sworn allegiance to the new sovereign.

Royal Entrance into Capital.
At 10 o'clock in the morning His Majesty, attended by the principal Imperial and accompanied by a brilliant staff, rode through the streets of Washington, and the streets of the city were thronged with thousands of cheering people. Halting before the White House, he made an impassioned speech, calling on the people to support the new government, and to value the stability of the Empire. He then rode to his palace, and to rally round his throne and person.